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mail matter.
THE TRIUMPH OF MONEY.

Bober students of men and policies see in the return of the monopoly party to power to-day, and in the accession to the Vice-Presidency of Lavi P. Morton, the inauguration, not of the President of a free people, but of an oligarchy of wealth.

After receiving the French mission as a reward for his "services" in "saving" his party in 1880, Mr. Morton now receives the Presidency of the Senate as a recompense for "saving" his party in 1888. What are these services, that are measured by checks and endorsed in ledgers?

Who are the lesser lights that revolve to-day in Washington around this monetary sun? JOHN WAMAMAKER, of Philadelphia, who gets a Cabinet place for the joint-stock election fund and his good but thrifty fellow Quaker citizens invested in, and of which HARRISON and MORTON resented the usufruct!

Col. W. W. DUDLEY, of Indiana, who put his "blocks of five" in charge of "a trusted man with necessary funds."

Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, who kicked because the \$150,000 he "knew of" was diverted from the object for which it was raised—the purchase of "three movements!"

Is bribery the new patriotism? Does a man deserve well of his country in proportion as he helps to corrupt his fellow-citizens? Is "a property qualification" for public office to be tacitly written into the Constitution, which declares "all men free and equal" and equally eligible to the honor of the Republic? Above the din of the inaugural procession may be heard the ominous peans of Plutocracy.

B. HARRISON'S REIGN.
In olden times, when Kings did rule,
As boys and girls are taught at school,
A ruler, when his reign began,
Was truly a delighted man!

Lo, the new ruler's reign is on—
Likewise his rain—at Washington,
His subjects ask already "weather"
The twill go drizzling on together!

FINNED BETWEEN THE DRAWHEADS.
Familiar and Probably Fatal Accident to a Brakeman.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 4.—John Dougherty, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, while coupling cars near Niles at midnight, was caught between the drawheads.

A link forced itself through his body, entering near the spinal column and breaking through the abdominal wall in front. Dougherty was brought here to the hospital, where surgeons watched out the abdominal cavity and realized the horrors in proper position. Though still living this morning there is little hope for recovery.

MR. RANKIN CALLED IN VAIN.
The Actor Discovers a Summons to Testify in Dr. Simpson's Suit.

Actor McKee Rankin, who was summoned as a witness in the suit of Dr. William K. Simpson against Frederick J. Meaker, partner owner with McKee Rankin in the play, "A Runaway Wife," failed to appear before the referee to-day.

Lawyer Robert Thompson made a motion before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court Chamber for an order requiring the actor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in not obeying the summons.

The order was not granted, but the Judge fixed the examination for late this afternoon before Judge McKee at 200 Broadway.

FOUND HER DEAD ON THE FLOOR.
Charles Lawson Reports the Strange Death of a Young Woman in Brooklyn.

The sudden death of Olive Jacobson, a young woman of local reputation, is under investigation by Coroner Rooney to-day.

About 6 o'clock this morning Charles Lawson, who lives at 153 Prospect street, called at the Second Precinct station-house and said that Olive had come to his house last night about 10 o'clock. She was drunk and fell asleep in a chair. He returned to his home, and when he awoke at about 5 o'clock he found her lying on the floor dead. There were no marks of violence.

ALL SENT MONEY TO PIGOTT.
British Noblemen Contributed Liberally to "Unmuzzled the Parallels."

DUBLIN, March 4.—The Freeman's Journal states that among Pigott's documents have been found letters addressed to the former from Lord Salisbury, Lord Stratford, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby, the latter sending money to help Pigott "muzzled the Parallels."

BROOKLYN NEWS.
County Treasurer Adams's Factory Burned to the Ground.

The bone boiling works of County Treasurer Adams and Minx in Flatlands caught fire early this morning and were totally destroyed.

HIS FIRST ADDRESS.

President Harrison's Inaugural Words to the Republic.

His Hopeful Outlook for the Second Century of the Nation.

Many Topics Briefly Touched Upon by the New Republican Chief Magistrate.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Gen. Harrison's inaugural address was delivered to-day as follows:

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is no manifest an appropriateness in the public indication of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates an officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremony.

The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, and that they may be an unflinching defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not undertake the duty of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenants with me and with each other, to-day, to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of States, to yield willing obedience to all laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights.

Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength, and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

HISTORICAL INTERESTS.
This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution.

The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote.

Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the city of New York, and of the adoption of the Constitution, and they will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government.

When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

A second century, in our history, is not a new epoch, in great part, happy contrast between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked unadvisedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the Government under the Constitution or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790.

The centre of population, when our National Capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move westward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward.

That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvellous as it has been in each of those directions.

The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused.

The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people.

The influence of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation.

We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding; but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.
The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative force of experience.

The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union."

The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which they sought, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of the mother country that had not released any of its land and oppressive features.

That which was the body of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and to keep the young Republic in a state of dependence on the foreign market, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with unflinching energy.

BIRTH OF THE TARIFF.
Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should secure the protection of the production of the people who no longer found refuge in the duty of the young Republic.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest of the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention.

It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed.

time sectional, it was only because slavery, existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only, why States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides.

Slavery was the great evil of the country as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants.

The emancipation proclamation was heard in the ears of the world as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is no manifest an appropriateness in the public indication of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates an officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremony.

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As to protection. The protective policy had then its opponents. Argument was made, as now, that its benefits were not commensurate with the cost. If the question became in any sense or at any

friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy.

AN ADEQUATE DIPLOMACY DESIRABLE.
The offices of an intelligent diplomacy, or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods, we will make our contribution to the peace of the world, and, in the process, avoid the prohibition which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.
The duty involved by law upon the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and discontinue officers and ministers is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulties.

The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of all the large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of officers and ministers, who are often without consideration and without any sense of responsibility.

It is my wish, I think, to insist that those who volunteer, or are invited to give advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and responsibility. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF APPOINTMENT.
There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of the public business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging consideration of the public interest.

It is entirely creditable to seek public office by the most honorable means, and to have applicants will be treated with consideration.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, BE WARNED.
But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation, and the best support of an application for office.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND ALL OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS, WILL BE EXPECTED TO ENFORCE THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW fully and without evasion.

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THE TREASURY SUPPLIES.
While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil.

Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, sufficient to enable us to meet our public debt, and to meet the demands of our public service.

It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without any sacrifice of our public service, or of our domestic industry.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF MODERN WAR SHIPS AND OF THEIR NECESSARY ARMAMENT, and the improvement of our naval armament, with care and perfection in plans and workmanship.

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has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that these gifts are upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be open to all the people.

NO OBSTACLE FOR THE FUTURE.
I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all.

THE PEACEFUL AGENCIES OF COMMERCE ARE MORE FULLY REVEALING THE NECESSARY UNITY OF ALL OUR COMMUNITIES AND THE INCREASING INTERCOURSE OF OUR PEOPLE IN PROMOTING MUTUAL RESPECT.

THE FRONTIERS OF THE GREAT WEST ARE THE SCENE OF THE MOST VIGOROUS AND THE MOST PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT RESOURCES OF SOME OF THE STATES.

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central hall, is a Japanese pagoda in the centre of the building, built over and around the fountain.

THE LOWER PART OF THE PAGODA IS A GROVE OF ROCKS, AND FERNS AROUND THE FOUNTAIN, MAKING A BEAUTIFUL SCENE FOR THE DAY.

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